

- Thus to their gods, each then ally'd his name,
This *spring* from Jove, and that from Titan came. *Grav.*
8. To proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason.
They found new hope to *spring* out of despair. *Milton.*
Some have been deceived into an opinion, that the inheritance of rule over men, and property, in things, *spring* from the same original, and were to defend by the same rules. *Locke.*
- Do not blast my *springing* hopes
Which thy kind hand has planted in my soul. *Rowe.*
9. To grow; to thrive.
What makes all this but Jupiter the king,
At whose command we perish and we *spring*:
Then 'tis our bell, since thus ordain'd to die,
To make a virtue of necessity. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
10. To bound; to leap; to jump.
Some strange commotion
Is in his brain; he bites his lip, and starts;
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground,
Then lays his finger on his temple; strait
Spring out into full gait, then stops again. *Shak. H. VIII.*
I *spring* not more in joy at first hearing he was a man child,
than now in first seeing he had proved himself a man. *Shak.*
He called for a light, and *spring* in and fell before Paul. *Acts.*
When heav'n was nam'd, they loos'd their hold again;
Then *spring* the forth, they follow'd her again. *Dryden.*
Afraid to sleep;
Her blood all fever'd, with a furious leap
She *spring* from bed. *Dryden.*
Nor lies she long; but as her fates ordain,
Spring up to life, and fresh to second pain,
Is sav'd to-day, to-morrow to be slain. *Dryden.*
See, aw'd by heaven, the blooming Hebrew flies
Her awful tongue, and more persuasive eyes;
And *springing* from her disappointed arms,
Prefers a dungeon to forbidden charms. *Blackmore.*
The mountain flag, that *spring*s
From height to height, and bounds along the plains,
Nor has a master to restrain his course;
That mountain flag would Vanoe rather be,
Than be a slave. *Philips's Britain.*
11. To fly with elastic power.
A link of horchair, that will easily slip, fasten to the end of the stick that *spring*s. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
12. To rise from a covert.
My doors are hateful to my eyes,
Till'd and damm'd up with gaping creditors,
Watchful as fowlers when their game will *spring*. *Otway.*
A covey of partridges *springing* in our front, put our infantry in disorder. *Addison.*
13. To issue from a fountain.
Israel's servants digged in the valley, and found a well of *springing* water. *Gen. xxvi. 19.*
Let the wide world his praises sing,
Where Tagus and Euphrates *spring*;
And from the Danube's frothy banks to those
Where from an unknown head great Nilus flows. *Recomm.*
14. To proceed as from a source.
Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away,
Taint not the pure streams of the *springing* day
With your dull influence: 'tis for you
To sit and scowle upon night's heavy brow. *Craford.*
15. To shoot; to issue with speed and violence.
Then thock the sacred shrine, and sudden light
Spring thro' the vaulted roof, and made the temple bright:
The pow'r, beheld! the pow'r in glory thone,
By her bent bow and her keen arrows known. *Dryden.*
The friendly gods a *springing* gale enlarg'd,
The fleet swift tilting o'er the langes flew,
Till Grecian cliffs appeared. *Pope.*
- To *SPRING*. *v. a.*
1. To start; to rouse game.
I hus I reclaim'd my buzzard love to fly
At what, and when, and how, and where I chose:
Now negligent of sport I lie;
And now, as other hawkers use,
I *spring* a mistress, swear, write, sigh, and dye,
And the game kill'd, or loll, go talk or lie. *Donne.*
That *spring* the game you were to see,
Before you had time to draw the net. *Hudibras.*
A large cock pheasant he *spring* in one of the neighbouring woods.
Here I use a great deal of diligence before I can *spring* any
game; when in town, whilst I am following one character,
I am crost by another, that they puzzle the chase. *Addison.*
See now the well-taught pointer leads the way!
The hunt grow's warm; he stops, he *spring*s the prey. *Gay.*
2. To produce to light.
The nurse, surpriz'd with fright,
Starts and leaves her bed, and *spring*s a light. *Dryden.*

- Thus man by his own strength to heav'n would soar,
And would not be oblig'd to God for more;
Vain, wretched creature, how art thou misled,
To think thy wit these godlike notions bred!
These truths are not the product of thy mind,
But dropt from heaven, and of a nobler kind:
Reveal'd religion first inform'd thy sight,
And reason saw not, till faith *spring* the light. *Dryden.*
He that has such a burning zeal, and *spring*s such mighty
discoveries, must needs be an admirable patriot. *Locke.*
3. To make by starting a plank.
People discharge themselves of burdensome reflection, as of
the cargo of a ship that has *spring* a leak. *Locke.*
No more accuse thy pen; but charge the crime
On native sloth, and negligence of time:
Beware the publick laughter of the town,
Thou *spring*st a leak already in thy crown. *Dryden.*
Whether the *spring* a leak, I cannot find,
Or whether the was overfet with wind,
But down at once with all her crew she went. *Dryden.*
4. To discharge a mine.
Our miners discovered several of the enemies mines, who
have *spring*d divers others which did little execution. *Tate.*
I *spring* a mine, whereby the whole nest was overthrown. *Addison's Spectator.*
5. To contrive as a sudden expedient; to offer unexpectedly.
The friends to the cause *spring* a new project, and it was
advertised that the crisis could not appear 'till the ladies had
shewn their zeal against the pretender. *Swift.*
6. To produce hastily.
To pass by leaping. A barbarous use.
Unbecoming skill
- To *spring* the fence, to rein the prancing steed. *Thomson.*
- SPRING. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The season in which plants *spring* and vegetate; the vernal
season.
Orpheus with his lute made trees,
And the mountain-tops, that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did sing:
To his musick, plants and flowers
Ever *spring*d, as fun and flowers
There had made a lasting *Spring*. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*
The *Spring* valiently not these quarters so timely as the
eastern parts. *Cicero.*
Come, gentle *Spring*, ethereal mildness come,
And from the bosom of yon dropping cloud
Upon our plains descend. *Thomson's Spring.*
2. An elastic body; a body which when distorted has the power
of restoring itself to its former state.
This may be better performed by the strength of some such
spring as is used in watches: this *spring* may be applied to one
wheel, which shall give an equal motion to both the wheels. *Philips's Atlas.*
- The *spring* must be made of good steel, well tempered, and
the wider the two ends of the *spring* stand asunder, the nearer
it throws the chape of the vice open. *Newton's Arith. Lib. I.*
He that was sharp sighted enough to see the configuration of
the minute particles of the *spring* of a clock, and up on whose
peculiar impulse its elastic motion depends, would not
discover something very admirable. *Locke.*
3. Elastic force.
Heav'n, what a *spring* was in his arm, to throw
How high he held his shield, and role at ev'ry blow! *Dryden.*
Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so fast as to have no
elasticity, will not rebound from one another: imperiability
makes them only stop. If two equal bodies meet exactly
in *vacuo*, they will by the laws of motion stop where they
meet, lose their motion, and remain in rest, unless they be
elastic, and receive new motion from their *spring*. *Newton.*
The soul is gathered within herself, and recovers that *spring*
which is weakened, when she operates more in concert with
the body. *Addison.*
- In adult persons, when the fibres cannot any more yield,
they must break, or lose their *spring*. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Any active power; any cause by which motion is produced or
propagated.
My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,
And every slacken'd fibre drops its hold,
Like nature letting down the *spring* of life;
So much the name of father awes me still.
Nature is the same, and man is the same; has the same
affections and passions, and the same *spring*, that give them
motion. *Swift.*
Our author fluns by vulgar *spring*s to move
The hero's glory, or the virgin's love. *Pope's Poet. to Critic.*
5. A leap; a bound; a jump; a violent effort; a sudden struggle.
The prisoner with a *spring* from prison broke:
Then stretch'd his leather'd fans with all his might
And to the neighbouring maple wind'd his flight. *Dryden.*
With what a *spring* his furious soul broke loose,
And left the limbs still quivering on the ground! *Addison.*

6. A leak; a start of plank.
Each petty hand
Can steer a ship becalm'd; but he that will
Govern, and carry her to her ends, must know
His tides, his current; how to shift is sails,
Where her *spring*s are, her leaks, and how to stop 'em. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
7. A fountain; an issue of water from the earth.
Now stop thy *spring*s; my sea shall suck them dry,
And swell so much the higher by their ebb. *Shaksp. H. VI.*
*Spring*s on the tops of hills pass through a great deal of pure
earth, with less mixture of other waters. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
When in th' effects she doth the causes know,
And seeing the stream, thinks where the *spring* doth rise;
And seeing the branch, conceives the root below:
These things she views without the body's eyes. *Davies.*
He adds the running *spring*s and standing lakes,
And bounding banks for winding rivers makes. *Dryden.*
Nile hears him knocking at his sevenfold gates,
And facks his hidden *spring*, and fears his neplews fates. *Dryden.*
He bathed himself in cold *spring* water in the midst of
Winter. *Locke.*
8. A source; that by which any thing is supplied.
The great *spring*, whence right and honour streams;
Distilling virtue, shielding peace and love
In every place, as Cynthia sheds her beams.
I move, I see, I speak, discourse, and know,
I though now I am, I was not always so:
Then that from which I was, must be before,
Whom, as my *spring* of being, I adore. *Dryden.*
Rolling down through so many barbarous ages, from the
spring of Virgil, it bears along with it the filth of the Goths
and Vandals. *Dryden.*
He has a secret *spring* of spiritual joy, and the continual
feast of a good conscience within, that forbids him to be mi-
serable. *Bentley.*
9. Rife; beginning.
About the *spring* of the day Samuel called Saul to the top of
the house. *1 Sa. ix. 26.*
10. Course; original.
The first *spring*s of great events, like those of great rivers,
are often mean and little. *Swift.*
- SPRING. *adv.* [from the noun.] With elastic vigour.
Before the bull the pictur'd winged dove,
With his young brother sport, light fluttering
Upon the waves, as each had been a dove;
The one his bow and shafts, the other *spring*
A burning teal about his head did move,
As in their fire's new love both triumphing. *Spenser.*
- SPRINGAL. *n. f.* A youth.
- SPRINGE. *n. f.* [from *spring*.] A gin; a noose which fastened
to any elastic body catches by a *spring* or jerk.
As a woodcock to my own *spring*s, Offick,
I'm justly kill'd with mine own treachery. *Shakspere's Hamlet.*
Let goats for food their loaded udders lend;
But neither *spring*s, nets, nor snares employ. *Dryden.*
With hairy *spring*s we the birds betray,
Slight lines of hair surprize the finny prey. *Pope.*
- SPRINGE. *n. f.* [from *spring*.] One who rouses game,
restoring itself.
- SPRINGINESS. *n. f.* [from *springy*.] Elasticity; power of re-
storing itself.
Where there is a continued endeavour of the parts of a
body to put themselves into another state, the progress may be
much more slow, since it was a great while before the texture
of the corpuscles of the steel were so altered as to make them
lose their former *springiness*. *Boyle.*
The air is a thin fluid body, endowed with elasticity and
springiness, capable of condensation and rarefaction. *Bentley.*
- SPRING-SALT. *n. f.* [from *spring* and *salt*.] A lameness by which
the horse twitches up his legs.
They've all new legs, and lame ones; one would take it,
That never saw them pace before, the spavin
And *spring-salt* reign'd among them. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
- SPRING-TIDE. *n. f.* [from *spring* and *tide*.] Tide at the new moon;
high tide.
Love, like *spring-tides*, full and high,
Swells in every youthful vein;
But each tide does less supply,
'Till they quite shrink in again:
If a flow in age appear,
'Tis but rain, and runs not clear. *Dryd. Tyrannick Love.*
Most people die when the moon chiefly reigns; that is, in
the night, or upon or near a *spring-tide*. *Gray's Cymon.*
- SPRING-TIDE. *n. f.* [from *spring*.] A *spring*; an elastic noose.
Woodcocks arrive first on the north coast, where every
plush-shoot serveth for *spring*s to take them. *Carew.*
- To SPRINGLE. *v. n.* Misprinted, I suppose, for *sprinkle*.

- This is Timon's last,
Who, stuck and spangled with your flatteries,
Washes it off, and *sprinkles* in your faces
Your reeking villany. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*
- SPRINKLE. *adj.* [from *spring*.]
1. Elastic; having the power of restoring itself.
Had not the Maker wrought the *springy* frame,
Such as it is to fan the vital flame,
The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,
Had cool'd and languish'd in th' arterial road;
While the tir'd heart had strove, with fruitless pain,
To push the lazy tide along the vein. *Blackm. Creation.*
This vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible,
by signing the particles of air to be *springy* and ramous, or
rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulsive
power. *Newton.*
Though the bundle of fibres which constitute the muscles
may be small, the fibres may be strong and *springy*. *Arbuthnot.*
If our air had not been a *springy* body, no animal could
have exercised the very function of respiration; and yet the
ends of respiration are not served by that springiness, but by
some other unknown quality. *Bentley's Sermon.*
2. [From *spring*.] Full of springs or fountains. Not used.
Where the sandy or gravelly lands are *springy* or wet, rather
marl them for grafs than corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- To SPRINKLE. *v. a.* [from *sprinkelen*, Dutch.]
1. To scatter; to disperse in small masses.
Take handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let Moses *sprinkle*
it towards the heaven. *Ex. ix. 8.*
2. To scatter in drops.
Sprinkle water of purifying upon them. *Numb. viii. 7.*
3. To besprinkle; to wash, wet, or dust by sprinkling.
Let us draw near with a true heart, in full assurance of
faith, having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience. *Heb.*
Wings he wore
Of many a colour'd plume *sprinkled* with gold. *Milton.*
The prince, with living water *sprinkled* o'er
His limbs and body; then approach'd the door.
Possess'd the porch. *Dryden's Æn.*
- To SPRINKLE. *v. n.* To perform the act of scattering in
small drops.
The priest shall *sprinkle* of the oil with his finger. *Lev. xiv.*
Baptism may well enough be performed by *sprinkling*, or ef-
fusion of water. *Calist's Patagon.*
When dext'rous damsels twirl the *sprinkling* mop,
And cleanse the spatter'd sash, and scrub the stairs,
Know Saturday appears. *Gay's Trivia.*
- To SPRIT. *v. a.* [from *spirit*, Saxon; *spruyten*, Dutch.] To
throw out; to eject with force. Commonly *spirt*.
Tons sometimes exclude or *spirt* out a dark and liquid
matter behind, and a venomous condition there may be per-
haps therein; but it cannot be called their urine. *Brown.*
- To SPRIT. *v. n.* [from *spirit*, Saxon; *spruyten*, Dutch.] To
shoot; to germinate; to sprout.
SPRIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Shoot; sprout.
The barley, after it has been couched four days, will sweat
a little, and shew the chit or *spirt* at the root-end of the
corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- SPRIT-SAIL. *n. f.* [from *spirit* and *sail*.] The sail which belongs to
the bolt-spirit-mast. *Dill.*
Our men quitted themselves of the fire-ship, by cutting the
spirit sail tackle off with their short hatchets. *Mortimer.*
- SPRITE. *n. f.* [Contracted from *spirit*.] A spirit; an incorpo-
real agent.
The *sprites* of fiery termagants in flame
Mount up, and take a salamander's name. *Pope.*
- SPRITFULLY. *adv.* [See SPRIGHTFULLY.] Vigorously;
with life and ardour.
The Grecians *sprightly* drew from the darts the corse,
And heart it, bearing it to fleet. *Chapman's Iliad.*
- SPRONG. The preterite of *spring*. Obsolete.
Not mistrusting, 'till these new curiosities *sprung* up, that
ever any man would think our labour herein nupent, or the
time wastefully consumed. *Hosker.*
- To SPROUT. *v. n.* [from *spout*, Saxon; *spruyten*, Dutch.]
1. To shoot by vegetation; to germinate.
Try whether these things in the *sprouting* do increase
weight, by weighing them before they are hanged up; and
afterwards again, when they are *sprouted*. *Bacon.*
That leaf faded, but the young buds *sprouted* on, which after-
wards opened into fair leaves. *Bacon's Natural History.*
We find no security to prevent germination, having made
trial of grains, whose ends, cut off, have notwithstanding
sprouted. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- Old Baucis is by old Philemon seen
Sprouting with sudden leaves of sprightly green. *Dryden.*
Hence *sprouting* plants enrich the plain and wood:
For phylick some, and some design'd for food. *Blackmore.*
Envy'd Britannia, sturdy as the oak
Which on her mountain top she proudly bears,
Eludes the ax, and *sprouts* against the stroke,
Strong from her wounds, and greater by her wars. *Prior.*